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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 706)

Name of Candidate	ANUPAM SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14236
Center	RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	4.10.2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. Even though the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is an accelerated effort towards financial inclusion, mere opening of bank accounts will not transform into financial inclusion in India. Analyse.

   यद्यपि प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में एक त्वरित प्रयास है, लेकिन केवल बैंक खाते खोलना भारत में आर्थिक समावेशन में परिवर्तित नहीं हो पायेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

PM Jan Dhan Yojna was started by the Modi government to promote financial inclusion. This scheme envishes opening of bank accounts linked to Aadhar and providing many incentives in form of overdraft facility, insurance, debit card etc.

Mere opening of bank account will not lead to financial inclusion as opening of account is just the first step towards the same.

It is important to promote financial literacy, so that the people whose account have been opened are able to utilize the various banking facilities.

We also find that many places in India, banking sector penetration is very low, so people have to travel

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long distances to go to the bank (nearest). Thus financial inclusion requires more banks opening their branches in rural areas. The license recently given to Bandhan Bank of Kolkata is a good step in this direction.

The government should also promote awareness among people to take credit for various entrepreneurial activities. It has been found that credit to deposit ratio especially in Eastern India is very poor. Therefore to promote financial inclusion government needs to enhance Credit to Deposit ratio.

In many instances, we find that people taking credit in micro and small enterprises have poor or no collateral. The government should frame a policy to judge the creditworth-

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ness of the person beyond the traditional methods of collateral evaluation.

These steps will go long way in ensuring financial inclusion.

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2. Discuss the importance of unorganised sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में असंगठित क्षेत्र के महत्व की चर्चा करें। देश में अनंगठित क्षेत्र के सम्मुख आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का परीक्षण करें।

Unorganized sector

provide cheap labour and increase competitiveness of economy

90% of employment of labour force

helps to increase exports and hence foreign trade

contribution to growth of MSME sector and hence large portion in GDP growth

The government is taking lot of steps to promote the welfare and well being of unorganised sector

① the Unorganized sector social security Act, 2008

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It was a land mark legislation which sought to create national social security fund and state social security fund. The purpose of these fund was to promote schemes for the socio security of unorganized sector. initial corpus of fund was 1000 crore

(2) Government has started various schemes like
(i) PM Pradhan Mantri Atal Pension Yojna
(ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna
(iii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna.

These schemes promote the health and life insurance of people in unorganized sector

(3) For financial inclusion of unorganized sector - government has promoted

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Mudra Bank. This bank will provide credit and refinance facilities to unorganized sector.

(4) The skill India program is aimed to upgrade the skills specially of unorganized sector to enhance their income security

(5) The government has come up with many schemes like "Ustaad" which promote the skill and product of muslim weavers in unorganized sector.

Thus government has looked at holistic development of this sector by focusing on skill, credit, market, formalisation of work force, social security etc.

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3. "Labour reforms are often cited as the key to unlock the potential of Indian economy." In this context discuss the importance of labour reforms in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government recently in this regard.
"श्रम सुधारों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की क्षमताओं को खोलने की कुंजी के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है।" इस सन्दर्भ में, भारत में श्रम सुधारों के महत्व पर चर्चा करें और सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों के रेखांकित करें।

India → Archaic labour laws.

↓

Reduced the competitiveness of Indian economy

led to informalisation of work force

increased contractualisation of work force.

prevented companies from adopting flexible policies like "hire" & "fire" policy.

With the advent of globalization, and opening up of the economy to the world market, India is facing stiff competition from the other economies especially countries like China.

The importance of labour

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reforms lies in

1) to make the manufacturing sector grow in leaps and bounds. Labour reforms are necessary for the success of "Make in India"

2) Labour reforms will also enhance the competitiveness of Indian exports in World trade

3) Labour reforms will help companies innovate on new policies to enhance their efficiency and protect labour interest simultaneously

4) Labour reforms will speed up the process of government regulations clearances, norms and procedures which have added to cost delays in the past.

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Measures taken by government to reform labour laws.

1) Apprentice Amendment Act

2) Labour information portal

3) Self certification process of compliance with labour laws.

4) Labour inspectors to randomly inspect units based on computer generated result.

5) Labour inspector have to upload their report on internet within specified period of time, so that transparency is ensured.

6) Successful example of Rajasthan in creating modern labour laws.

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4. MUDRA bank has been termed as a game changer for micro fir ance sector in the country. What are the objectives of MUDRA Bank? Is there a need of such an institution when there already are multiple schemes and institutions operating for the same purpose?
मुद्रा बैंक को देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त (माइक्रो फाइनांस) क्षेत्रक में परिदृश्य परिवर्तक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। मुद्रा बैंक के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ? जब पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य हेतु अनेकों योजनायें और संस्थाएं कार्यरत हैं तो क्या ऐसी किसी संस्था की कोई आवश्यकता है ?

Objectives of MUDRA Bank:

1. Refinance of the the microfinance institutions operating in country.

2. To act as regulator of the microfinance sector.

3. to frame policy and guidelines for development of MSME sector with respect to microfinancing.

The MUDRA bank is an overarching institution created to meet the credit needs of the MSME sector. The MSME sector receives less than 10% of credit

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from formal ~~sectors~~ sources.

Thus it will be in interest of development of this sector that MUDRA Bank has been established with initial corpus of 20,000 crore.

Yes, such an institution was needed because, many institutions lending to this sector were fragmented and there was no proper regulatory mechanism to govern these institutions. At the same time, business of moneylending was prevalent in the country side, which used to provide credit facilities at exhorbitent rates.

The various schemes and institutions like SIDBI which existed beforehand will work in tandem with the new Mudra Bank. At the same time the coverage of these institutions was very limited so

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they were not very successful in providing credit supply.

Then MUDRA bank is being seen as game changer in Micro small and medium enterprise sector which is important from the point of view of make in India program and the Foreign trade policy 2015-2020. So we needed an institution which can cater to the rising demand of manufacturing sector. Besides this MSME sector is expected in future to provide employment opportunity to the rising young population. Thus in this context MUDRA bank becomes significant.

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5. Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue?

परिवहन का सस्ता और प्रभावी साधन होने के बाद भी, माल-भाड़े में सड़क परिवहन के सापेक्ष रेलवे का अंश लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, इसके कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। उच्च गति माल गलियारा (फ्रेट कॉरिडोर) किस सीमा तक इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Reasons for loss of share in freight by railways as compared to road transport

(1) The biggest reason is cross-subsidization of the freight fare with passenger fare leading to freight charges on Indian railways among the highest in the world.

(2) In the last 20 years, hardly any capacity expansion witnessed

1990 - 57000 km track
2013 - 63000 km track

Thus poor investment in capacity expansion

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(3) projects like National Highway development project, Golden Quadrilateral increased the road density in the country, as well as road quality. Development of Express ways led to increased smoothness in the movement of traffic flow.

(4) Last mile connectivity issue - Roads are better able to provide last mile connectivity to the remote areas of the country. Thus this gives roadways an edge over the railway sector.

The high speed freight corridor will address one issue → dedicated capacity expansion to freight

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movement in country and consequent reduction in congestion

This will ofcourse lead to increase in freight traffic but other issues also need to be addressed

① high cost of freight transport → Government needs to de regulate the control on freight charges.

② corporatization of railways and allowing private sector participation

③ ~~Se~~ separating the non-transport business of Railway with transport sector

④ Improve the accounting system in railways to allow complete enumeration of subsidies provided by populist measures

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6. What are Offshore Rupee Bonds? Giving examples, discuss their benefits with regards to mobilisation of resources for domestic sector. Also, comment on their role in internationalisation of Indian Rupee.

ऑफ-शोर *रुपया बांड* क्या होते हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, घरेलु क्षेत्र के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संदर्भ में उनके लाभों की चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रूपये को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देने में उनकी भूमिका पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

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7. Unlike many other countries, small enterprises in India remain small and even shrink. Bring out the factors responsible for such a trend in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?
अन्य कई राष्ट्रों के ठीक विपरीत, भारत में लघु उद्यम लघु ही रह जाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वे लघुतर हो जाते हैं। भारत में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

Factors responsible for the small enterprises not growing in size and even shrinking.

(1) The biggest reason for this is there exist a disincentive to grow.

(2) When the firm / small enterprise knows that as you grow in size you will be attracted to complex web of labour laws, environment laws, other commercial laws, then he/she feels that better to remain small in size and function.

(3) The complexity and multiplicity of laws and procedures creates disincentive to grow.

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(4) Ease of doing business in India is very poor. The time and cost delays to any project frustrates the entrepreneur

(5) Lack of awareness among small entrepreneurs of any benefit to grow in size.

(6) Government has not promoted any incentive for these firms to grow.

(7) Poor credit supply ~~at cheper rate~~

(8) Credit supply at exhorbitant rates

Steps taken by government in this regard.

(1) Simplification of labour and environmental laws.

(2) Reducing the existing multiplicity of laws, rules like coming up with labour code, financial code etc

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(3) Credit supply to these enterprenis by institutionalized sectors and establishment of MUDRA Bank

(4) Single window clearence

(5) process of self certification

(6) End of Labour inspector Raj

(7) Simplifying taxation laws - introduction of GST bill

(8) Digitization of the information process and procedures.

(9) Skill India Program

(10) Transparency in clearence mechanism.

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8. How is the EPC model of investment in infrastructure different from the BOT model? What are reasons behind a favorable push for the EPC model over PPP in road sector in recent years?
अवसंरचना में निवेश का ई.पी.सी. मॉडल बी.ओ.टी. मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के वर्षों में सड़क क्षेत्र में पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की अपेक्षा ई.पी.सी. मॉडल को अधिक महत्व देने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

EPC model → Engineering Procurement Contract Model.

BOT model → Build operate Transfer model.

The EPC model of investment in infrastructure involves government carrying forward the bidding process and the ~~highest~~ lowest bidder gets the contract. The bidding company will carry out the construction work on the given standards. The government will pay the company the amount of money mentioned in the contract signed after the bidding.

While in the BOT model, the bidding company bids on the revenue it will give to the government

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after it starts collecting toll from the users at the road developed by it. This revenue is fixed for the government for a period in which the company recovers its investment from the toll operation business. After which the the ~~project is completed and~~ road is transferred to the government.

The PPP sector specially in road has faced serious challenges especially in BOT. It is therefore that the government decided to switch towards other methods like EPC, Swiss challenge.

Problems in BOT

1. risk was not shared in proportion to the capacity of the venture.

2. there was no procedure which allowed for renegotiation of the contract after being awarded

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3. The private company targeted revenue maximization rather than efficient service delivery

4. there was no mechanism to exit the project in terms of contractual procedures

5. If the contractor does not perform, then there were no punishment short of termination of the contract.

These issues led to government thinking on traditional methods like EPC and new innovative methods like the swiss challenge method.

The EPC method of PPP has advantage of risk distribution in accordance with capacity of taking risk.

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9. Despite one of the longest coastlines in the world, India's port facilities and shipping industry are beset by numerous problems. Explain. Discuss some of the corrective measures taken by the government to overcome these problems.
विश्व में सर्वाधिक लम्बी तट-रेखाओं में से एक होने के बावजूद भारत की पत्तन सुविधाएं और जहाजरानी उद्योग असंख्य समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। व्याख्या करें। इन समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कुछ सुधारवादी उपायों की चर्चा करें।

Problems of India's port facilities and shipping industry :

① Lack of physical infrastructure development in the ports. India has 12 major ports and 200 minor ports but level of physical infrastructure is poor

② Multiplicity of governance structure
→ While the major ports are managed by government of India, minor ports by state governments. State governments have shown apathy towards managing the ports and their development

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③ Lack of skilled human resource in port management - A expert committee has pointed to this lacuna and asked the government to establish a new service named "Indian Maritime Service" to manage the ports of the country

④ Poor hinterland connectivity of the ports. This has led to no incentive for the development of ports. If this connectivity could have been established then it could promote forward and backward market linkage in port development.

⑤ Coastal Regulation Zone has put restrictions in port development.

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the "Sagarmala" project of the government is aimed to promote the concept of port led development model. Here the government will improve infrastructure connectivity and physical infrastructure of the ports. It will also boost coastal shipping and promote it as a means of transportation. The government also plans to open up the ancient "spice route" to connect Indian ports with other Indian Ocean Rim countries in Asia and Africa. The government has also decided to set up joint action committee consisting of shipping secretary, chief secretary of concerned states etc to co-ordinate action between central and state government.

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10. How has the process of liberalisation, which has otherwise led to high economic growth, affected the employment rate and the nature of employment in India?
उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया जिसने एक प्रकार से उच्च आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया है, भारत में रोज़गार दर और रोज़गार की प्रकृति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

The process of liberalisation in India specially after the 1991 reforms has no doubt propelled the GDP growth rate in the country but it has led to

(i) poor employment elasticity

(ii) informalisation of the employment in India.

(i) poor employment elasticity →
the rate of growth of employment has not been able to keep up to the capacity created by high GDP growth rate. This led to the cry of "jobless growth" in the first decade of 21st Century.

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Although India witnessed, MNC culture, IT revolution, telecom revolution during liberalization period but most growth happened in service sector. We know that employment generation capacity of service sector is less if we compare with labour intensive manufacturing units.

Secondly → India witnessed poor agricultural development, which occupies the maximum employment of labour force, this led to stagnation of agriculture and hence sort of disguised unemployment.

Thirdly the manufacturing sector could not take off due to poor infrastructure. Therefore its capacity to create jobs was limited.

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(ii) informalisation of employment

↓

due to availability of cheap and unskilled labour and complex labour laws

↓

casualisation of work force

↓

due to advantage of large companies to outsource their work to areas where there is not only poor implementation of laws but there was scope of evading labour laws, environmental laws etc.

↓

we can see the rural penetration of BPO (Business process outsourcing) jobs as there is availability of cheap labour.

Thus these two effects were significant after liberalisation.

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11. Food processing industry needs a fillip in the form of better logistics, access to credit, technology indigenisation and implementation of food safety laws. Discuss.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए बेहतर प्रचालन-तंत्र, ऋण उपलब्धता, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा के लिये बने कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के रूप में प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा करें।

Food processing industry is in the initial stages of its development. India with its high production of food grains and horticulture produce and around 40% wastage being found in the perishable sector, food processing becomes important.

① Need for better logistics →

(i) need to develop processing plants

↓

value addition to the agri-produce

↙ one can get high price in market

↘ shelf life of the product increases

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(2) Access to credit → credit is necessary to increase investment in the food processing sector.

↓

increased investment leads to development of sector.

Example → establishment of Mega food parks by government at various parts of countries.

other possible initiatives → tax incentive, tax holiday, priority sector lending etc.

(3) technology in digitalisation →

There are many developed countries which have developed the technology for food processing.

Example → Norway has developed technology in fishery processing

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New Zealand has developed technology in milk processing.

These technology can be indigenized so that it can lead to proper processing of our food produce.

④ Implementation of food safety laws.

↓

(i) Lack of man power with Food safety authority in India at national level and state level.

(ii) need to strengthen the laboratory networks of food safety in the country

(iii) increasing western culture specially in urban areas will promote more usage of tinned and packaged product, this will lead to greater demand in future

∴ food safety laws need proper enforcement

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12. Agro forestry has immense potential in contributing to sustainable development and increasing farm income. Yet, it has failed tc take off in a big way in India. In this context discuss the problems and challenges of Agroforestry in India.

कृषि वानिकी में 'सतत विकास' में योगदान के साथ-साथ कृषि आय में वृद्धि करने की अपार संभावनाएं है। हालांकि, भारत में यह बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि वानिकी की समस्याओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

The failure of agro forestry in India can be attributed to several reasons

1) Lack of policy framework →
The National Commission of Agriculture 1976, first time mentioned about social forestry and agro forestry.
Then in National forest policy 1988 we had policy to promote agro forestry without proper guidelines and follow up action.

It was only in 2014, that India got its first National Agro-forestry policy.

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2) Lack of awareness of farmers about the possible benifits of agro forestry species. In the present situation where climate monsoon can cause negatives in climatic condition, the importance of agro forestry species as climate resilent instruments still lacks proper awareness propagation

Example - Poplar, Eucalyptus etc

3) Lack of government investment to promote the development of the agroforestry species. These species have long rotation age. The government should have invested in research so that the rotation age of these species could be reduced. This will incentivise the farmer to grow the crop, otherwise long gestation period for crop maturity does not go well with

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farmers need to get quick returns especially poor and marginal farmers.

4) Competition from agricultural crops specially cash crops leads to condition where first agro forestry species are not planted.

5) Soil health card scheme promoted by new government will help to identify relatively poor soil where agro forestry species can be grown.

6) Agro forestry species can be grown in wasteland and provide biofuel. This needs to be popularized.

7) But major issue has always been economic. The internal rate of return of the species has been poor.

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13. Agricultural marketing in India is the weakest link in the agricultural economy. In this context discuss the problems of agricultural marketing in India. How far can setting up of national markets help in addressing these problems?

भारत की कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि विपणन सबसे कमजोर कड़ी है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि विपणन की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें। इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में राष्ट्रीय बाजारों की स्थापना कहां तक सहायक हो सकती है?

Problems of Agriculture marketing in India

1) Archaic laws like APMC Act (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Act) needs to change.

2) Multiplicity of market networks in the country.

3) Lot of intermediaries are there in the agricultural marketing system which not only lead to consumer price inflation but also lead to exploitation of farmers.

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4) Lack of access to Technology by the farmers especially small and marginal farmers who have low quantity of produce

5) The power equations in the agrimarket is tilted towards the purchaser. This implies that farmers have poor bargaining power.

6) Poor storage and transport system adds to cost of produce and compels farmer to sell their produce at cheap rates.

The establishment of National Agriculture market will have the advantage of

① rational price discovery.

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(2) real time trading of agricultural produce

(3) Use of technology can help in collection of farmers produce at the place of production. Thus it can save time and energy for farmer who has to travel long distances to sell his produce.

(4) it will prevent the burden of cascading effect of taxes on produce which is going to be marketed.

(5) Real time buying and selling can prevent the losses which occur in absence of proper storage facility.

Successful examples — taken in Karnataka to establish seamless market.

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14. Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India. Substantiate. Also, discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector.

आदिवासियों एवं छोटे और सीमांत किसानों हेतु पशु पालन आजीविका का एक प्रमुख साधन एवं जोखिम कम करने का उपाय है, विशेषकर भारत के वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में। पुष्टि करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र की संभावनाओं का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की चर्चा करें।

Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribal and small and marginal farmers because

① Rainfed area → under influence of vagaries of monsoon

↓

Can affect crop production

↓

therefore in case when agriculture production is low, then rearing of domesticated animal provides alternate buffer as a source of livelihood.

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(2) Small and marginal farmers and tribals → they practice subsistence agriculture

⇓

they produce only for their consumption

↓

so in conditions of drought, animal rearing can provide food and nutrition security to the farmers.

(3) In areas where soil is not very fertile, and availability of grassland, animal rearing is safe and secure livelyhood option.

(4) Animal rearing and agriculture complement each other wonderfully. Agriculture waste can provide the food for domesticated animal, while animal dung can be used as biofertilizer

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in agriculture fields

Strategies to develop animal rearing sector

1) develop new breeds of animal which can provide more output and withstand the vagaries of nature.

2) develop pasture land in the community land of the villages so that regulated grazing can be carried out

3) We can strengthen the farmers by forming collectives and promote co-operative movement in this sector.

4) Cheap credit supply for farmers to invest in the development of this sector

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15. The idea of Second Green Revolution needs to be explored if India wishes to achieve food security, raise farmer income and develop sustainable agriculture. Discuss. Also, elaborate the steps that the government has taken to implement the Second Green Revolution.

यदि भारत खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि और संधारणीय कृषि का विकास करना चाहता है तो दूसरी हरित क्रांति के विचार का अन्वेषण किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, दूसरी हरित क्रांति का कार्यान्वयन करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाएं गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें।

The idea of second green revolution becomes important because

1) food security →

(i) rising population → increased food demand

(ii) high malnutrition in country ⇒ need to diversify agriculture produce

2) raise farmers income.

(i) promoting high yielding variety ⇒ increased production

(ii) eastern India needs to witness new green revolution as the 1st

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green revolution benefited states like punjab, Haryana.

(iii) production in India still below international productivity standards

Wheat - India - 4000 kg/ha
England - 6000 kg/ha.

Rice - India - 4500 kg/ha
China - 6800 kg/ha.

3) Develop sustainable agriculture

1st green revolution → consequences

- depleting water table
- excessive use of pesticide & fertilizer
- water pollution
- Cancer has been seen in Punjab's farmers.

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- Climate change due to anthropogenic reasons evidenced

∴ need to develop climate resilient agriculture.

Steps taken by government to implement Second green revolution

① ~~Energizing~~ Bringing green revolution in eastern India - Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand etc

② promoting organic farming -

③ Field trial of GM crops like Bt brinjal etc

④ Soil health cards in various agro climatic zones

⑤ Climate resilient agriculture

⑥ increased irrigation facilities "more crop per drop"

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16. Lack of resources and inadequate incentive structures, have led to the breakdown of agricultural extension services in most states. Comment. Suggest some measures to improve agriculture extension services in India.
संसाधनों के अभाव और अपर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन संरचना ने अधिकांश राज्यों में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं को विफल बना दिया है। टिप्पणी करें। भारत में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओ में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपायों का सुझाव दें।

Agriculture extension services

- poor penetration in rural areas
- lack of proper counselling to farmers due to absence of trained manpower
- high

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17. "Contract farming occupies a crucial role in agricultural economy of India because of small farm sizes". Evaluate. Analyse the various issues plaguing contract farming in India.

"खेतों के छोटे आकार के कारण भारत की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में अनुबंध कृषि की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है"। मूल्यांकन करें। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि के मार्ग में बाधक विभिन्न समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करें।

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18. Reviving the Farm Income Insurance Scheme could be the best tool for marginal farmers to fight falling prices of agricultural products in an increasingly globalized marketplace. Explain.
वर्धमान वैश्विक बाजार में कृषि उत्पादों की गिरती कीमतों से लड़ने के लिए कृषि आय बीमा योजना का पुनरोद्धार सीमांत किसानों हेतु सबसे अच्छा साधन हो सकता है। वर्णन करें।

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19. The scope of Land reforms needs to be widened beyond the mere activity of redistribution of land and fixing land ceilings to a systemic restructuring that undertakes reforms in the sector of energy and water. Discuss.
भूमि सुधार के लक्ष्य को मात्र भूमि के पुनर्वितरण और भूमि हदबंदी (उच्चतम सीमा) तय करने की गतिविधियों से आगे जाकर एक ऐसी व्यवस्थित संरचना निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है जो ऊर्जा और जल क्षेत्र में भी सुधार ला सके। चर्चा करें।

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20. In recent years, savings rate in the Indian economy has witnessed a consistent decline. What are the factors responsible for this trend? How has the composition of savings changed in the last few years? Suggest measures to improve and better channelize household savings.

हाल के वर्षों में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत की दर में सतत गिरावट देखी गयी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौनकौन से हैं-? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बचत की संरचना में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आया है? घरेलू बचत को बढ़ाने और उसे सही दिशा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 707)

Name of Candidate	ANUPAM SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	14236
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	27/10/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each: NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP), 2013 presented an opportunity to understand existing legal limitations before devising a future framework. In this context, enumerate the objectives and strategies of NCSP. Also, discuss the shortcomings and limitations that it has been suffering from.

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति (एन.सी.एस.पी.), 2013 ने भावी रूपरेखा की रचना करने से पूर्व विद्यमान विधिक सीमाओं को समझने का अवसर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संदर्भ में, एन.सी.एस.पी. के उद्देश्यों और रणनीतियों को गिनाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन कमियों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें जिससे इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा आती रही है।

India did not have a cyber security policy before this national cyber security policy of 2013. With growing threat to the cyber space, a cyber security policy became necessary.

It institutionalizes the structure of cyber security in India. It creates the National Critical information protection centre which will be responsible for protecting information to related to defence, security, energy, essential supplies etc.

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The policy also encourages co-operation of the private sector in developing cyber secure infrastructure in the country.

The policy also talks about increasing the human resource in cyber space so that a trained set of professionals are created to man the cyber network.

The policy also calls for protecting the privacy of the citizens in cyber space through development of appropriate security profile for the citizens.

The policy also promotes research and development in the cyber world so that new products

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are developed which can essentially upgrade the skills in cyber protection.

Although the policy broadly covers most of the dimensions in cyber space but fails to specify any objective criteria or target which it wishes to achieve. Then although the policy talked about securing privacy of citizen but there exist many laws in IT Act and other acts like MCOCA Act which threaten privacy of citizens.

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2. Any counter-terrorism strategy can succeed only if sources of terrorist funding are blocked by efficient financial regulation. In light of the statement discuss the need for an efficient legal framework to combat terror financing in India and steps taken by the government in this regard.

कोई भी आतंकवाद विरोधी रणनीति केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब आतंकवादियों के वित्त पोषण के स्रोतों को कुशल वित्तीय विनियमन द्वारा अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाए। इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में आतंक के वित्तपोषण का प्रतिकार करने हेतु कुशल विधिक ढांचे की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें।

Terrorist funding is an instrument through which many organisations try to further their motive of spreading terrorist activities.

Although India is a member of financial action task force (FATF) which talks of curbing terrorist funding but we have not developed suitable legal mechanism for the same.

The legal framework will provide statutory backing to our law enforcement agencies to take action against various sources

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of terrorist funding like organized crime, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, poaching.

Secondly having a national law on terrorist financing will help to further the case of international co-operation as sovereign laws are given due respect in international bilateral or multilateral treaties as compared to any re executive order or directive.

Thirdly a national law on terrorist financing will also create awareness among banks, financial institution to comply with it and it will help in better prosecution before court of law.

The government of India has strengthened the Anti-Money

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laundering act in the recent years. which will help to reduce the fund flow towards terrorist activity.

The recent black money law which imposes ~~strict~~ stringent punishment and fines will also act as deterrent to curb terrorist financing.

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3. What is Bio-Terrorism? Why is it more perilous than acts of conventional terrorism? Is India prepared to deal with bio-terrorism? Examine.

जैव-आतंकवाद क्या है? पारंपरिक आतंकवाद के कृत्यों की तुलना में यह अधिक खतरनाक क्यों है? क्या भारत जैव-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए तैयार है? जांच करें।

Bioterrorism is an act of creating fear in the minds of the people by using biological weapons. Here the terrorist use dangerous virus, bacteria and other micro organism which are harmful to human life.

The danger of bioterrorism is more as compared to conventional terrorism because it has the ability to affect a larger population with minimum resource. For example if a dangerous micro organism is placed in the water supply networks of a city then it has the potential to cause harm to huge population.

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Then, the amount of investment and infrastructure needed to carry out acts of biological terrorism is very less as compared to conventional terrorism.

India has in the past faced acts of conventional terrorism like Mumbai attacks in 26/11; serial blast in Mumbai, Delhi, Lucknow etc. Our security forces have been trained to deal with these acts effectively but we are not very adequately prepared with respect to bio terrorism.

Although Indian authorities have expertise in quarantine facility at major international gateways of

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the country like ports, airports, border areas but we still lack the proficiency in this regard.

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4. The formation of the United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia (UNLFW) poses a serious threat to the North-East region. In this context, discuss the implications of coming together of various insurgent groups on the security of North-East region. What strategies should be adopted to counter this threat?

पश्चिमी दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया संयुक्त मुक्ति मोर्चा (यू.एन.एल.एफ.डब्लू) का गठन उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर, विभिन्न उग्रवादी गुटों के साथ आने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें। इस खतरे का सामना करने हेतु क्या रणनीति अपनायी जानी चाहिए?

The coming together of various terrorist organisation and insurgents under the collective name of United Liberation front of western south east asia poses security challenge in North east region.

This can be seen by the attack on military convoy by these insurgents in June 2015 in the Myanmar border with India.

The coming together of NSCN (Khaplang), NSCN (KK), ULFA insurgents etc under one banner provides them collective

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strength and voice to carry out insurgent activities against India.

These organisations can collectively pool their resource and augment their organised crime activities to support their objective. For example rhino poaching is a major source of revenue for these insurgent groups. Coming together under one banner will give them strength to get support from anti-India forces outside the country. The weapons supply route through south east asia and drug trade have already been coming to the knowledge of our security agencies.

The hot pursuit by our security shows India's strong resolve to deal with any attack carried out by these insurgents. We are also getting

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Co-operation from government of Myanmar, government of bhutan in counter terrorism issues.

The land boundary agreement with bangladesh has paved the way for better co-operation between India and bangladesh. Our counter-terrorism co-operation is successful if we see the steps taken by bangladesh against ULFA insurgents in its soil.

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5. In the context of increasing need for integration of defence forces, there is a growing demand for appointment of a single chief for the three arms of defence services. In light of the above statement examine the desirability of such an appointment as recommended by various committees.

सुरक्षा बलों के समेकन की बढ़ती आवश्यक्ता के संदर्भ में, रक्षा सेवाओं की तीनों अंगों के लिए एकल प्रमुख की नियुक्ति की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में विभिन्न समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति की वांछनीयता की जांच करें।

Various committees have examined the issue of defence preparedness of the country.

Specially after the Kargil war, the Naresh Chandra Committee was appointed to look into the defence sector of the nation. It had called for setting up a unified defence command structure and appointment of a Chief of Defence staff for the 3 defence forces including the army, navy, airforce.

Modern warfare, now a days, will not be limited to one single plane

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whether it is land, sea or air.

It is going to be an admixture of all these 3 units. At the same time, there also exist growing threat to cyber space of the respective sovereign nations.

These conditions require co-ordination among the defence forces which is difficult if we dont have a unified structure of command.

A little example of this can be seen in internal security problems like Naxalite violence in Central India where we have unified command in place between police, paramilitary and other government organisations. Even, to deal with terrorist activities in J&K we have the Unified Command system

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So, it becomes relevant in the changing scenario to have unified command in dealing with external threat as well.

We can see that external security threat emerging from our western and northern borders cannot be taken easily. Better co-operation among defence forces comes only when we have one person at the helm of affairs. Actually the system of command responsibility emerges from having unified structure and one chief of defence staff. It will also help the civilian bureaucracy in dealing with the defence forces professionally.

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6. With the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in India's neighbourhood, drug trafficking poses a great threat to India's security. Analyse. Examine the role of non-state actors in drug trafficking in India.

गोल्डन क्रीसेंट और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल के भारत के पड़ोस में स्थित होने से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी में राज्येत्तर कर्ताओं की भूमिका की जांच करें।

Golden crescent on the western borders and Golden triangle on eastern borders are centres of drug trafficking. These countries include Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran in the west and Myanmar, thailand, Laos in the east.

Drug trade from these countries come to India through the porous borders which exist on both sides.

We can see the influence of ~~to~~ drug trafficking on the youth of punjab. In the past many years we have seen youth in punjab have been indulged

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into drug addiction supplied from across the border.

Drug trafficking has become an organised crime and it is a major source of income for the terrorist and insurgents. Even the north eastern part of India has also come under influence of drugs.

The security of the country is threatened by such activities as it not only disrupts the economic security in the region but also disillusions the youth to take up struggle against the state.

Non state actors including terrorist organisations, external agents are influencing and promoting drug trade in order to destabilize the country.

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7. A multi-pronged conflict management and resolution strategy is necessary to deal with left wing extremism in India. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the surrender cum rehabilitatior scheme for left wing extremists.

भारत में वामपंथी अतिवाद से निपटने के लिए बहुआयामी संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संकल्प रणनीति आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, वामपंथी अतिवादियों हेतु आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास योजना की प्रभावशीलता की जांच करें।

Left wing extremism is not only a law and order problem; it is a political, social, economic and security problem for the country.

It should be noted here that there is grievance in some sections of society living in these areas where a sense of deprivation is leading to a situation where they are taking up arms against the state.

Here, we can see that most of the people in the Naxalite movement are poor tribals who have been disillusioned under influence of the left wing ~~extr~~ extremist

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The government has failed in many sectors in the area.

① true democratic decentralization has not reached the people

② social indicators are very poor (HDI)

③ poor livelihood generation activities.

④ forest bureaucracy had led to sense of alienation among these tribal population

⑤ exploitation of rich mineral resource has led to feeling of injustice among them.

At the same time we have the left wing extremist leader who are ideologically supporting

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the movement.

The surrender and rehabilitation policy ~~of~~ for the left wing extremist is in line with the multi pronged approach needed to deal with the situation.

The scheme has been fairly successful in weaning out large tribal population from maoist influence. The policy is helpful in building trust between the government and the local tribals that they should not see the government as an threat to their existence.

The policy can have a ripple effect when other maoist also see how it has been successful in rehabilitating the former cadres and providing them livelihood.

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8. What are the reasons for under-representation of women in science in India? How does it affect the prospect of holistic development of the nation? Suggest some measures which should be taken to tackle the above problem.

भारत में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व के क्या कारण हैं? यह कैसे राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास की संभावना को प्रभावित करता है? उपरोक्त समस्या से निपटने के लिए किये जाने वाले कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Reasons for under representation of women in science and technology sector in India.

(1) patriarchial nature of society which has clearly defined the functions of women in society and country. Women are generally supposed to study arts, literature and commerce in India.

(2) Science sector in India requires lot of knowledge upgradation with time and continuous enrolment over large period of time. Women dont devote so much time

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so that they can participate in science sector

(3) Marriage leads to break in career of those women pursuing science. Thus they get left out of the scientific man power.

Women form half of the population of the country, so their underrepresentation will affect the growth and development of the nation. Their under representation also leads to loss of ideas and innovations which they could have brought to the development of science in the country. We can see the achievements of great women in the field of science like Marie Curie etc.

The government can promote and inculcate spirit of science

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and scientific temper right from childhood. This can be done by developing science magnet schools where those students who have bent of mind in scientific arena can be kept collectively and taught science.

~~Then the creation of more livelihood opportunities in the~~

Then creation of more job opportunities in the field of research and science and providing more flexibility to work can go long way to increase women participation in science field.

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9. How do Regenerative Medicines work? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Government of India to develop this field. What are the ethical issues that arise in the use of regenerative medicines?

पुनर्योजी दवाएँ कैसे काम करती हैं? इस क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें। पुनर्योजी दवाओं के प्रयोग में उठने वाले नैतिक मुद्दे कौन से हैं?

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10. With growing concerns w.r.t. global climate change and energy security, biofuels have been gaining popularity. What are the advantages of using biofuels? Discuss the implications of biofuel expansion on food security, social welfare and environment in the context of India.

वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ती चिंताओं के साथ, जैव ईंधन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। जैव ईंधन के उपयोग के क्या लाभ हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में खाद्य सुरक्षा, सामाजिक कल्याण और पर्यावरण पर जैव ईंधन के विस्तार के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा करें।

Advantages of using biofuels.

(1) Biofuels are derived from biologic sources like algae, sea weeds, plants like Karanj, so they help to provide non-exhaustible source of energy.

(2) secondly, they cause much less pollution ~~can~~ as compared to other non-renewable sources of energy

(3) they are cost effective and affordable if we can develop & reduce their technology cost of processing into fuel..

(4) Use of agricultural residue to generate biofuel

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Implication of Biofuel on food security

① Many countries in the world like Brazil are promoting biofuel especially through the sugarcane waste. Thus India can use the bagasse generated from sugar cane to produce biofuel. Thus it would be win-win solution

② We can make use of waste land in the country to sow plants like Karanj in order to generate biofuel. This can save our precious fertile soil from being taken away from agriculture.

Thus by innovatively thinking we can protect food security and allow biofuel expansion.

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Implication of biofuel on
social welfare, environment.

livelyhood source for farmers growing biofuel crops and act as insurance during deficient monsoon

→ less pollution
→ more ecofriendly
→ helps to save the environmental cost of extracting conventional sources of energy
example effect on marine biodiversity due to oil exploration, oil spill in gulf of mexico

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11. With reference to telecommunication, what are White Spaces? How can they be utilised to improve internet coverage? Also differentiate between White-Fi and Wi-Fi.

दूरसंचार के संदर्भ में, 'व्हाइट स्पेस' क्या हैं? कैसे उन्हें इंटरनेट कवरेज में सुधार करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता सकता है? इसके अलावा व्हाइट-फाई और वाई-फाई के बीच अंतर बताइए।

White spaces → these are part of electro magnetic spectrum between 200 MHz to 800 MHz which actually falls in the Television band spectrum but they are left unutilized. so they are called blank spaces or white spaces.

They can be used to improve internet coverage as this band of spectrum will be used to deliver IT services to the consumer.

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Microsoft has developed technology called White-Fi technology whereby it will utilize these white spaces to provide internet connectivity. India is mulling on the option to provide white spaces for its digital India program.

① White-Fi technology works in lower range of 200 – 800 MHz while Wi-Fi technology works in higher range → 2400 MHz.

② Wi-Fi technology helps to provide local area network while White-Fi technology will be able to provide wide area network.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Graphene has been touted as the "miracle material" of the 21st century. Describe the structure and properties of graphene. Also list its potential applications. Discuss the challenges that are arising in the commercial use of graphene.

ग्राफीन को 21वीं सदी की 'चमत्कार सामग्री' के रूप में पेश किया गया है। ग्राफीन की संरचना और गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अलावा इसके संभावित अनुप्रयोग बताइए। ग्राफीन के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Structure of graphene →

① It is a single layered 2-D structure, which consist of one layer of graphite.

② It is hexagonal in shape

③ It is made up of carbon atoms.

Properties of graphene

① good conductor of electricity

② good conductor of heat

③ high tensile strength

④ low specific density.

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Applications of graphene

① Electronic industry → helpful in making circuits → this will enhance the speed of electronic devices

② Aerospace industry → for making light weight aircrafts

③ Defence industry → to make heat and fire resident material

④ Manufacturing industry → specially industrial appliances

Challenges posed ~~by~~ in commercial use of graphene

① Cost of technology in fabrication of graphene

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13. What do you understand by Big Data Analytics? Discuss the benefits and dangers posed by it with examples.

बिग डेटा (Big Data) विश्लेषिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण के साथ, इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न लाभ और खतरों पर चर्चा करें।

Big data Analytics → it deals with huge number of data generated with respect to people of the country being part of digital space.
It includes the unique identification no., passport no., bank account number, various license numbers like driving license, google search of individual, choices, These all data will be inter linked and stored in digital format.

The analysis of this data requires large operating system and processor. This is called the big data analytics. It is generally possessed by social media networks.
The benefits of big data analytics include

① it will simplify the procedure

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of identification and verification

(2) It will help to know a person's choice, eating, products he buys. Thus it can help the commercial giants to target our group for their products.

(3) People will find it easier to search for the product they want to buy, the places they want to visit because all areas of life will be purely customized

Danger.

(1) Loss of privacy

(2) Can be misused by anti national elements, terrorist organisation etc

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)? Discuss the opportunities and challenges that have arisen with the private use of UAVs on the rise.

मानवरहित यान (UAV) क्या हैं? UAV के निजी उपयोग से उत्पन्न हुए अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

UAV – Unmanned aerial vehicle are small dimensional flying objects which are remotely controlled by a ground station. They also have fitted cameras on them which help to give aerial picture of a place, area, location.

Example → 'Drones' used by US government during operation against the Al-Qaeda are UAV

Opportunities arising out of UAV

① Internal security — Anti Maoist operation
— Insurgency

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(2) Anti poaching operation →
Govt. of M.P and Assam are trying to use it in Panna tiger reserve and Kaziranga National park

(3) Traffic situation monitoring →
Being used by Delhi police to monitor traffic situation

(4) Use of UAV as toys for people's use.

(5) Use of UAV in tourism industry.

Challenges.

(1) possible misuse by anti national elements

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(2) Can lead to spying by private individuals.

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15. "China's rising influence on India's periphery underl nes the requirement for India to craft an independent and robust regior al role in South Asia." Discuss the statement in the context of China s Maritime Silk Route initiative. Do you think India should participate in th s initiative?

"भारतकी सीमा पर चीन का बढ़ता प्रभाव भारत के लिए दक्षिण एशिया में एक स्वतंत्र तथा सशक्त क्षेत्रीय भूमिका के निर्माण की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।" चीन की "समुद्री रेशम मार्ग" संबंधी पहल के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। आपकी राय में क्या भारत को इस पहल का भागीदार बनना चाहिए?

(1) China's Maritime silk route is part of its One road one belt venture. Although it is being promoted as means of connectivity, trade but it also has geostrategic implications

(2) India has stepped up its influence in Indian ocean by projects like

(i) Sagar mala
(ii) Spice route
(iii) rejuvenation of IORARC as IORA
(iv) developing strategic relations

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with countries like Mauritius, Seychelles, Srilanka.

(V) Developing our naval capability. especially

(i) purchase of Maritime reconnaissance aircraft

(ii) INS Vikramaditya Aircraft carrier

(3) India trying to develop blue water economy in Indian ocean

(4) India - Japan are forging strategic alliance in Indo-pacific region and calling it "ocean of democracy"

(5) India's Act East policy is in line with its geostrategic interest.

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India's participation in this initiative should be looked from its developmental needs and geo strategic and geopolitical imperatives. India has to be cautious of chinese growing influence in Indian Ocean especially after it brought its submarine to port at in Srilanka.

India should be careful in its approach. As far as development is concerned India should co-operate in that aspect but should be wary of any militarization motives of China.

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16. The delimitation of Indo-Bangladesh maritime boundary by Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) has wide economic and strategic implications, not only for India and Bangladesh but for the entire Bay of Bengal region. Discuss.

हेग स्थित स्थायी मध्यस्थता न्यायालय (पी.सी.ए.) द्वारा भारत-बांग्लादेश समुद्री सीमा के परिसीमन के व्यापक आर्थिक तथा रणनीतिक निहितार्थ हैं, न केवल भारत तथा बांग्लादेश के लिए बल्कि सम्पूर्ण बंगाल की खाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए। चर्चा करें।

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17. Initiatives such as NDB and AIIB represent not only an assertion of rising powers vis. a vis. the existing institutions dominated by the West, but also underline the requirement of diversifying investment sources for the developing world in arenas such as infrastructure. Discuss.

एन.डी.बी. तथा ए.आई.आई.बी. जैसी पहल न केवल पश्चिम के प्रभाव वाली वर्तमान संस्थाओं की तुलना में उभरती हुई शक्तियों के प्रभाव को प्रस्तुत करती हैं बल्कि विकासशील जगत हेतु अवसंरचना जैसे कार्यक्षेत्र में विविधतापूर्ण निवेश स्रोतों की आवश्यकता को भी रेखांकित करती हैं। चर्चा करें।

Initiatives like NDB and AIIB, are definitely taken by countries who want to establish an alternative to the financial architecture promoted by the Bretton woods institutions.

NDB → promoted by BRICS
(New Development Bank).

AIIB → promoted by China with many countries from Asia, Europe
(Asian Investment and Infrastructure Bank)
Example - India, South Korea, Australia, France etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It was found by the developing countries especially China & India that.

(i) IMF and world Bank have discriminatory quota system which give western countries undue influence over world financial architecture.

(ii) Reluctance on part of developing and emerging countries to accept such discrimination

(iii) Absence of any credible quota reforms in IMF and World Bank.

(iv) Infrastructure needs of ~~India~~ developing countries in Asia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) it shows towards reducing US hegemony and rising multipolarity in world affairs

(vi) shift of power towards Asia.

(vii) Infrastructure needs for countries like India – $ 1 trillion dollars. needed diverse sources.

(viii) favourable terms of loan of these organisation (NDB) & (AIIB).
↓
highest quota China.

IMF – highest quota USA

ADB – highest quota – USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India has decided to go ahead with the proposed Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal transport corridor. Discuss its implications for the South Asian region.

भारत ने प्रस्तावित बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-नेपाल परिवहन गलियारे पर आगे बढ़ने का निश्चय किया है। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

(1) The failure of SAARC to come up with substantial progress has led to emergence of sub-regional forums, like BBIN → Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal.

(2) These 4 countries signed a motor vehicle agreement to boost connectivity in the sub region.

(3) This step is a right direction in the process of economic and trade integration of the region.

As per World Bank report, South Asia is least integrated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

region. So BBIN helps to give a good ~~institutional~~ client to the process.

(3) There is lot of untapped growth potential in south Asia which will be realised by this economic and trade integration.

(4) This agreement can further be extended to promote electricity co-operation among countries from surplus to deficit.

(5) This can also force the our western neighbour to be less personal and focus on win-win situation like trade, people-to people contact.

(6) Many more sub regional co-operation exist and are successful like India,

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Srilanka, Maldives maritime exercise.

(7) Another sub regional economic co-operation in South Asia being promoted is BCIM (Bangladesh China India Myanmar)

(8) Thus sub-regional co-operation is becoming successful if not regional co-operation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the strategic, political and economic mplications of India's membership to the SCO.

भारत की शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) में सदस्यता के रणनीतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा करें।

① India's membership of SCO has great significance from political, strategic and economic perspective.

② Politically →

(i) It will raise India's profile in Asia and world

(ii) It can enhance India's chances of UNSC membership

(iii) It will forge closer integration of Asia especially India's relations with Central Asian countries.

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(3) strategically

(i) Anti-terror cooperation will be strengthened

(ii) SCO can be used as means to propagate India's interest in South Asia and interest in Afghanistan.

(iii) It will give India's leverage in Central Asia and Afghanistan.

(4) economically → increase trade ties
→ increase connectivity
↓
more people to people contact

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. West Asia is a key region for India on multiple counts. Has the region being accorded the importance that it deserves in recent times? Have bilateral engagements such as ones with Israel and Iran come at the cost of waning influence of India in the larger West Asian region?

कई प्रकरणों में पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। क्या वर्तमान समय में इस क्षेत्र को वह महत्व प्रदान किया जा रहा है जिसका यह अधिकारी है? क्या इज़रायल तथा ईरान के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध बड़े पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के घटते हुए प्रभाव की कीमत पर बनाये गए हैं ?

(1) West Asia has not been given that importance in India's foreign policy although it is important from the point of view of

- (1) oil resource - energy security
- (2) diaspora
- (3) Remittances
- (4) Sea lines of communication to europe

(2) India has followed a policy of maintaining safe distance

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from west Asia by talking about

(i) peaceful resolution of disputes in west Asia

(ii) non-interference of external forces in West Asia

(3) But if India wants to protect its long term interest and aspires for UNSC permanent seat it has to play objective and decisive role. It cannot show obliviousness to concerns in West Asia.

(4) India's ties with Israel and Iran are both in national interest

Israel → Defence technology
→ Counter terrorism co-operation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Iran → energy security
→ safe access to Afghanistan
→ Access to trade with Central Asia.
→ energy source diversification
→ cultural ties with Persia (historically).

(5) Although bilateral ties are necessary but focussing on West Asia as region is necessary in order to raise its diplomatic profile.